GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

JAIL DEPARTMENT

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE

31ST DECEMBER 1939

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR
1940

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No. 447-268-III

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

JAIL DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 8th October 1940.

READ—

The report on the jails of the Central Provinces and Berar for 1939.

READ ALSO—

The district reports.

RESOLUTION

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets are corresponding figures for the year 1938.]

The reforms introduced in 1938 and extended in 1939 have much improved prison conditions. The most notable change has been the exemption from wearing chain-fetters, while working in out-gangs, granted to well-behaved casual prisoners who have three months' or less imprisonment still to serve. This change has proved such a success that it has now been extended experimentally to casual prisoners with unexpired sentences of from three to six months. Government regrets that the reforms which in 1938 reduced jail offences by 300 have not had this effect in 1939; offences increased in 1939 by 399. This increase was partly due to the rise in the jail population. The report regards it as also due in part to the large number of transfers of Superintendents and Jailers and to the tendency of prisoners to try to take advantage of these transfers. Government is glad to note that there has nevertheless been no deterioration of discipline. But obviously also there is a limit to the permanent effect on jail behaviour of improvements in jail conditions.

2. The legislature passed two new Acts affecting prison conditions, the Central Provinces and Berar Prisons (Amendment) Act, X of 1939, and the Central Provinces and Berar Prisoners (Amendment) Act, IV of 1939. The former provides for preferential treatment of political prisoners and came into force on July 10th, 1939. The latter amends the Prisoners Act by providing for release of well-behaved prisoners on parole; rules are being framed to give this Act effect.

3. The year began with 4,639 [4,785] persons in jail; 18,460 [15,147] persons were admitted during the year. At the end of 1939 there were 5,251 [4,639] prisoners. The unusual increase in admissions was due to the large number of arrests in connection with the Biswa murder case, the Khamgaon sweepers' strike, the Dhondi-Lohara forest *satyagraha* and the extension of the Prohibition Act.

4. Government is glad to read the Inspector-General's opinion that at last the frequent instructions as to the use by magistrates of the Borstal Act for dealing with youthful offenders and Government's constant insistence on the necessity of this measure, are bearing fruit. Constant vigilance on the part of District Magistrates however remains imperative if this improvement is to be maintained and intensified. Their attention is particularly drawn to the suggestion in paragraph 7 of the report that magistrates should personally enter on committal warrants the age and antecedents of offenders and not leave this important task to their readers.

5. The Narsinghpur Borstal Institute has now been exclusively reserved for adolescents as the result of the opening of a new sub-jail at Narsinghpur, to which all adult prisoners have been transferred. Accommodation for adolescents has also been improved by building a new barrack. These steps have removed the former overcrowding, and the institute no longer has the atmosphere of a jail. Several reforms have also been introduced. This well-run institution continues to progress.

6. Government regrets to observe the marked increase in short sentences of one month and less from 640 to 887 and of above one but not exceeding three months from 3,178 to 3,993, and in sentences of simple imprisonment from 644 to 940. Commissioners are desired to examine and report on the reasons for this continued increase, which is not indicative of attention to the remarks on the subject in last year's resolution.

7. In all Rs. 6,53,536 [Rs. 6,43,808] was spent on guarding and maintaining prisoners. The increase in expenditure is due to the larger average population, but the average cost per head decreased from Rs. 142-6-2 to Rs. 129-9-2. The cash earnings show a decrease of Rs. 47,745 but this is due to the purchase of large quantities of raw materials to meet the abnormal and uncertain situation caused by the outbreak of war. The saving to Government by employment of prison labour was Rs. 48,054 [Rs. 42,000].

8. Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Jatar, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.M.S., was in charge of the department for all but the first two days of the year. Government desires once again to thank him for a year of successful administration.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Central Provinces and Berar, for information and that it be published in the *Central Provinces and Berar Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,
Central Provinces & Berar,

W. V. GRIGSON,
Joint Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,
Jail Department.

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FROM

LT.-COL. N. S. JATAR, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.), L.M. & S. (BOM.), I.M.S.,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,
JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, the 11th May 1940.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, herewith, the report on the administration of the Jails in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending the 31st December 1939. I took over charge of the Department on 3rd January from Lt.-Col. L. S. Modi, I.M.S., who officiated for me during my absence on leave in 1938, and I remained in charge till the close of the year.

2. A new Subsidiary Jail for the confinement of adult criminals was opened at Narsinghpur on the 2nd June 1939. There has been no change in the classification of Jails.

3. **Salient features.**—During the year under report, the following two important enactments relating to the treatment of prisoners were passed by the Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Assembly :—

(1) The Central Provinces and Berar Prisons (Amendment) Act, 1939 (Act X of 1939).

(2) The Central Provinces and Berar Prisoners (Amendment) Act, 1939 (Act IV of 1939).

The Central Provinces and Berar Prisons (Amendment) Act, 1939, provides for preferential treatment of political prisoners in jail. This Act was brought into force on the 10th July 1939. It recognises political prisoners as a separate class and lays down special rules for their treatment in jail

The Central Provinces and Berar Prisoners (Amendment) Act, 1939, provides for the release on parole of well behaved prisoners for short periods under certain conditions to enable them to visit their homes. The effectiveness of the Act depends on the framing of rules which are under consideration.

4. Several reforms were effected in the jails of the province during the year, the most important of which are detailed below :—

(*a*) Women prisoners were allowed to have *supari* out of their jail earnings

(*b*) Lighter *saris* were supplied to female prisoners in view of the inconvenience felt by them in wearing heavy *saris* especially during summer.

(*c*) Reduction in the tasks prescribed for the various industries in jails.

(*d*) Introduction of more indoor games for the tuberculous prisoners in the Chhindwara Jail to while away the time which hangs heavy on their hands.

(*e*) Spinning of cotton by country *charkas* has been introduced in the Jubbulpore Central Jail and in several smaller jails.

(*f*) Extension of jail industries by the manufacture of bandage cloth, stationery articles, etc. This is dealt with in detail later in the report.

(*g*) *Modification of the words of command in jails.*—The words of command for C class prisoners now are "EK" and "DO" instead of "Sirkar EK" and "Sirkar DO", respectively, and for A and B class prisoners the words are "Attention" and "As you were" instead of "Officer"—"Salute" and "As you were".

(*h*) Executive instructions were issued to the jail staff emphasising the need for courtesy, politeness and civility on their part to the prisoners' visitors, relatives and friends and impressing upon them that the purpose of imprisonment is reformatory rather than punitive.

(*i*) After a successful trial for six months. Government sanctioned the permanent adoption of a system whereby well behaved casual prisoners with unexpired period of sentence of three months and below are exempted from wearing chain-fetters while working in out-gangs. The system is now being tried in the case of casual convicts with unexpired period of sentence up to six months.

(*j*) Prisoners sentenced to three months or more are now made eligible to earn remission for good conduct and good work in jail. This privilege was formerly not available to prisoners sentenced to less than six months.

5. The other notable features of the year were—

(1) The conversion of a block of 18 cells into a sleeping barrack in the District Jail at Yeotmal has increased accommodation in that jail by 34 berths. The jail at Yeotmal is not big enough for all the short-term prisoners of that district.

(2) It was decided by Government that prisoners convicted in the Khamgaon and Jalgaon tahsils of the Buldana district should be taken direct to the Akola jail instead of to the Buldana jail. Formerly these prisoners used to be sent to the Buldana jail and as this jail is not big enough to accommodate all the short-term prisoners of that district they had to be transferred to Akola jail.

(3) Another place where difficulty used to be experienced for want of sufficient accommodation for prisoners was Narsinghpur. To overcome this difficulty an additional jail for adults and an additional barrack for adolescents were built and brought into use during the year.

The next place where additional accommodation is required is Bilaspur. The number of undertrials in Bilaspur jail is always large and the trials are protracted on account of partly an insufficient number of magistrates and partly the distances from which witnesses have to be fetched. The daily average of undertrials at this jail during the year was about 85. The matter of increasing accommodation at Bilaspur is under consideration.

6. It will be seen from the perusal of these annual reports that good progress has been made in the province during recent years in improving the lot of prisoners in jail. This is an important achievement. Such reforms, however, do not cover the whole or indeed even a substantial part of the struggle against the problem of crime. The real idea of reform should be the elimination of prisons altogether. The chief object aimed at must be the prevention of crime. The sense of fair play for the criminal blinds some excellent people to this aspect of the question. Prisons must retain some unpleasant features. It must not be made a matter of comfort or credit to be in jail.

7. Youthful offenders.—It is gratifying to note that the magistracy have begun to realise the importance of dealing with youthful offenders in a suitable manner. Persistent reference to the subject in annual reports and inspection notes, reports to District Magistrates by Jail Superintendents about the disposal of every juvenile and adolescent offender and complete information about every case to the Inspector-General of Prisons with the annual report have all helped towards the correct disposal of cases against these offenders.

It cannot be denied that there is still room for improvement. It will bear repetition to say that sending such offenders to prison for short periods is only removing their dread of prison. The point to be emphasised is that these youngsters, the majority of whom are weak willed or erratic, are much more likely to behave themselves with a sentence of imprisonment hanging over their heads than they would be after having served a short one and feeling like having a holiday and another run for their money.

This aspect of the question is not yet realised. A magistrate has pointed out in defence of short sentences to youthful offenders that cases sometimes occur in which persons having been whipped before commit petty crimes again or no sureties are forthcoming under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. In such cases he says "it is kind to sentence the boys to short-terms of imprisonment" instead of sending them for the minimum period of two years to the Borstal Institution or to the Reformatory School. Parole officers happen to have been appointed in the district of this magistrate. In any case such

a kindness is not merely misplaced but becomes an incentive to further crime. The special Acts for youthful offenders have been enacted for just this kind of offenders.

An explanation given for the fairly large number of youthful offenders in one district is that persons between 21 and 22 years of age are taken to be adults by the magistrates and police. The number of such cases is small, but the number of persons of 19 or 20 years which are shown as 21 or 22 on the warrants are not equally small. The fact is that the age is entered on warrants by the readers of the magistrates and I have found that one District Magistrate has now issued orders that important entries like age and previous antecedents should be made by magistrates themselves and not by readers. It is desirable to issue such orders in all districts.

Persistent comments about such cases are naturally apt to cause annoyance to heavily worked district officers but I am glad to find that the majority of them realise the importance of the subject, accept the criticism in proper light, and try to do their best to devise proper remedies.

8. **Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.**—The important changes during the year were—

(1) The opening of the new subsidiary jail at Narsinghpur for adults during the year has effected complete separation of adolescents from adults and none of the latter are now confined in the Institution. The Borstal Institution did not have enough accommodation for adult prisoners—undertrial and convicted—of the Narsinghpur sub-division and for the concentration of adolescent male prisoners of the whole province. There used to be overcrowding and an atmosphere of a jail at the Institution. These evils have now been removed. The overcrowding was the greater evil.

(2) The Institution did not have sufficient accommodation even for adolescents only. A new barrack for accommodating 81 inmates was, therefore, constructed and brought into use during the year. It is built outside the Institution proper and has no circumvallation wall. This is an innovation. Selected Borstal inmates are locked up in this barrack at night. There is no night-guard outside. The inmates appreciate the confidence placed in them and think it a great privilege to be selected for this barrack. No inmate has even attempted escape from it or otherwise misbehaved.

(3) The reduction in the actual hours of work on industries from 6 to 5 from July to February and from 5 to 4½ hours from March to June.

(4) With a view to relieve monotony no inmate is now kept on hard and uninteresting labour like drawing water from wells or grinding for more than a week at the most at a time.

General summary.—The following summary gives information about the number of adolescents dealt with at the Institution as compared with the previous year :—

		1939	1938
Remaining at the beginning of the year		258	253
Admitted during the year	..	224	150
Total	..	482	403
Released by order of Government	..	8	1
Escaped	..	..	2
Died	..	..	2
Released or discharged otherwise	..	146	140
Left at the end of the year	..	328	258
Total	..	482	403

The inmates who had escaped in 1929 and 1935 were recaptured during the year. They were prosecuted and convicted. An inmate who was sent to Dharwar to serve his term under section 379, Indian Penal Code, escaped in transit from the police custody. There were no [2] escapes from the Institution.

Boys on licence.—There were 9 [13] Borstal and 6 [7] ordinary boys out on licence at the beginning of the year and 48 [34] Borstal and 11 [6] ordinary adolescents were sent out on licence during the year. Two Borstal boys escaped while out on licence. One was recaptured and the other remained at large during the year. 4 [2] Borstal and one [*nil*] ordinary boys were received back in the Institution on account of ill-health and unsatisfactory work and one Borstal boy died. 31 [34] Borstal and 11 [6] ordinary boys were discharged leaving a balance of 19 [9] Borstal and 5 [6] ordinary boys on licence at the close of the year. On account of the sense of duty and discipline and the general good behaviour of boys while on licence the demand for them is greater than can be met. The employers are kind and look after the boys satisfactorily.

Efforts were made as usual to get parole officers appointed in cases of all the boys released or discharged from licence. Requisitions for the appointment of parole officers were sent to the District Magistrates concerned in 63 cases. In 48 cases such officers were appointed, in 3 cases no one was willing to act as a parole officer and in the remaining 12 cases no reply was received. The half-yearly reports on the conduct and mode of life of discharged inmates show that the majority of boys from the cultivator class have settled down peacefully in the villages from where they came and are either looking after their own fields or assisting parents or guardians in cultivation. There are no complaints.

Literary education.—The school is making good progress under the able supervision of Mr. Pradhan. The Assistant District Inspector of Schools from the Education Department inspected the school during the year and was satisfied with the progress made.

There were 254 [248] boys in the school at the commencement of the year and 177 [152] were admitted making a total of 431 [400] boys. Of these, 149 [146] were discharged leaving a balance of 282 [254] in the school at the close of the year.

188 [134] boys were examined and promoted during the year. There were 58 star and 20 special grade boys in the Institution at the close of the year.

The syllabus of studies remained the same. The teaching of Elementary Geography was introduced and the subject of citizenship was also taught during the year. The system of taking the help of already educated boys for teaching lower classes continued throughout the year. This becomes necessary as the paid staff of teachers is inadequate. The pressing needs of the school are additional teachers and additional class rooms. These will be provided as and when funds become available.

The school library contains 450 books—400 Hindi and 50 Urdu. No new books were purchased during the year. Books were issued regularly and the number issued was 1,195 [900].

The debating society continued to function and meetings were well attended and lively.

Many boys were trained in scouting. Four joined the motor driving class in the Institution. Some boys were also taught board and glass painting. Lectures on first-aid and home hygiene were given to many inmates.

Industrial training.—To teach the boys to become industrious and to enable them to become earning members of their families after release, they were employed in different workshops, gardens and farm. Their inclinations and aptitude were considered before detailing them for different kinds of work like weaving, carpentry, cane-work, smithy, tinning pots, making button rings, masonry, money bag-making and driving motor cars, lorry and oil engines. Some were also employed on vegetable and flower gardening, agricultural work on the farm and on the betel leaf plantation. Nearly all the boys take good interest in the work entrusted to them. Soap-making industry has been started on a small scale. The Institution is able to manufacture soap for its own use.

Physical exercises.—The boys were given regular physical exercises and taught drill. They were also allowed to participate in games, such as football, hockey, volley-ball, etc.

Sixty selected Hindu and Muhammadan boys were taken to Burman Fair. Twenty Muhammadan boys were taken to Idgah on *Id* days. All the boys were taken out on route marches twice a month as usual.

Trial and disposal of cases against youthful offenders.—Of the 459 male adolescents and juveniles sentenced to imprisonment during the year, 183 or 39.9 per cent were dealt with under the Reformatory or Borstal Acts. The corresponding percentage during the last year was 36.4. 209 or 45.5 per cent boys were

sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding six months as against 44.8 per cent during the last year. 16.8 [13.5] per cent of the cases against all youthful offenders were tried by magistrates other than first class magistrates.

CHAPTER I.—JUDICIAL

[The figures in brackets denote corresponding figures for the previous year.]

9. **General Summary.**—The year opened with 4,639 [4,785] prisoners of all classes. The total number admitted during the year amounted to 18,460 as against 15,147 in the year 1938. This shows an increase of 3,313 admissions as compared with the previous year. 17,848 [15,293] prisoners were discharged from all causes, leaving a balance of 5,251 [4,639] at the close of the year.

The daily average number of all classes confined in jails works out to 5,043.77 [4,521.65] indicating an increase of about 522 as compared with the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the admission of a large number of persons arrested in what is known as the "Biswa Murder Case", "the Khamgaon Sweepers' Strike", "the Dondi-Lohara Forest Satyagraha", and cases arising out of the extension of the Prohibition Act to certain areas in the province.

10. **Number and disposal of convicts (Statement No. I).**—There were 3,807 [3,963] male and 172 [180] female convicted prisoners in jails at the beginning of the year. 7,514 [6,142] males and 259 [254] females were imprisoned during the year. The number of convicts received on transfer from other jails within and outside the province was 2,964 [2,858], *i.e.*, 2,786 [2,676] males and 178 [182] females. Of these, 2,727 [2,617] males and 177 [175] females were from jails within the province and 59 [59] males and 1 [7] female from jails outside the province. 1 [2] was received back from the Andamans on grounds of ill-health.

No volunteer convict was sent to the Andamans during the year.

One of the reasons for the increase in the daily average population in jails is the stopping of the transportation of prisoners to Andamans. It may now become necessary to gradually increase accommodation in jails.

Out of the total of 7,336 [6,372] convicts released during the year, 550 [547] were released on appeal, 1,514 [1,538] on expiry of sentence, 5,014 [4,170] under the remission rules, 16 [9] on account of sickness and 242 [108] on other grounds under the orders of Government. The number of releases "under the remission rules" and "on other grounds under orders of Government" show an appreciable increase. The increase in the number of releases under the first category is due to the modification of rule 127 of the Jail Manual under which no prisoner—casual or habitual—with a sentence of less than six months could get ordinary remission. Casual prisoners with sentences of three months and above can now get ordinary

remission. The increase in the number of releases under the second category is due to more releases sanctioned by Government on mercy petitions and also on the recommendations of the Advisory Board.

16 [15] convicts were found insane and transferred to the Mental Hospital, Nagpur. The number of executions remained the same as last year, *i.e.*, 34, while the number of deaths decreased from 89 to 69.

4,248 [3,979] convicts remained in custody at the close of the year. The daily average of convicts rose from 3,911.54 in 1938 to 4,276.28 in the year under report.

11. Advisory Boards.—Two meetings of the Advisory Board were held during the year at the Nagpur Central Jail on 18th February and 10th August. 125 [91] prisoners were recommended for release by the Board. Of these, 99 [40] were ordered to be released by Government.

12. Religion, age and education (Statement No. II).—The number of prisoners of various religions admitted in the jails and their percentage to the total number of admissions are given below :—

	1938		1939	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Christians ..	56	0·9	49	0·63
Muhammadans ..	930	14·5	1,170	15·05
Hindus and Sikhs ..	4,330	67·7	5,000	64·33
Buddhists and Jains ..	37	0·6	47	0·60
All other classes ..	1,043	16·3	1,507	19·39
Total ..	6,396	100·0	7,773	100·00

It will be seen that the percentage of Muhammadans has gone up from 14 to 15 and of "All other classes" from 16 to 19. The percentage of Hindus has gone down from 67 to 64.

The following figures compare the age statistics of the convicts admitted during the year :—

	1938		1939	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Under 15 years ..	56	0·90	50	0·64
16 to 21 years ..	346	5·40	429	5·52
22 to 30 years ..	3,232	50·50	3,779	48·62
31 to 40 years ..	1,707	26·70	2,171	27·93
41 to 60 years ..	1,000	15·60	1,267	16·30
Above 60 years ..	55	0·90	77	0·99
Total ..	6,396	100·00	7,773	100·00

There was an increase of admissions under all categories except "Under 15 years" of age which shows a slight decrease. The percentage remains more or less the same.

Education.—Out of 7,514 [6,142] male and 259 [254] female convicts admitted during the year, 1,376 [1,143] males and 4 [2] females were literate and 6,138 [4,999] males and 255 [252] females were illiterate. The percentage of literate convicts was 17.75 [18] and that of illiterate convicts 82.25 [82].

Previous occupation.—Of the 7,514 males admitted during the year, 130 or 1.7 per cent were employed under Government, municipal or other local authorities, 462 or 6.2 per cent were professional persons, 289 or 3.8 per cent were in private or personal service, 2,456 or 32.7 per cent were engaged in agriculture and with animals, 188 or 2.5 per cent were connected with commerce and trade, 114 or 1.5 per cent were employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations and 3,875 or 51.6 per cent were miscellaneous persons.

13. Nature and length of sentence (Statement No. III).—The following tables show the length and nature of sentences :—

Length of sentence	Number		Percentage	
1. Not exceeding one month ..	887	[640]	11·41	[10·01]
2. Above one and not exceeding three months.	644	[443]	8·29	[6·93]
3. Above three months and not exceeding six months.	3,993	[3,178]	51·37	[49·68]
4. Above six months and not exceeding one year.	1,139	[1,227]	14·65	[19·18]
5. Above one year and not exceeding two years.	460	[376]	5·92	[5·88]
6. Above two and not exceeding five years	371	[348]	4·77	[5·44]
7. Above five and not exceeding ten years	94	[54]	1·21	[0·84]
8. Exceeding ten years ..	1	[1]	0·01	[0·02]
9. Sentenced to transportation for life ..	89	[74]	1·15	[1·16]
10. Sentenced to transportation for a term	1	[1]	0·01	[0·02]
11. Sentenced to death ..	94	[54]	1·21	[0·84]
Total ..	7,773	[6,396]	100·00	[100·00]

It will be seen that more than 70 per cent of offenders are sentenced to six months or less—

Nature of sentences	Number		Percentage	
A. Simple imprisonment ..	940	[644]	12·09	[10·07]
B. Rigorous imprisonment ..	6,812	[5,740]	87·64	[89·74]
C. Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	17	[8]	0·22	[0·13]
D. Rigorous imprisonment with whipping	4	[4]	0·05	[0·06]
Total ..	7,773	[6,396]	100·00	[100·00]

It will be seen from the above tables that there was an increase in the percentage of short sentences as compared with the previous year. The admission under simple imprisonment also showed an increase.

I have repeatedly stressed in my previous annual reports the futility and danger of awarding short sentences. The undesirability of committing prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment to jail has also been frequently commented upon in my previous reports.

Most of the short sentences are due to the fact that according to law a longer sentence is not permissible or because imprisonment is awarded in lieu of fines. Although time is not yet ripe to make drastic changes in the law of the country, much can be done by avoiding the enactment of such new laws before public opinion really demands them. It will also help a great deal if the fine-paying capacity of offenders is carefully ascertained before awarding the fines and time is given to pay the fines in small instalments.

14. **Convicts previously convicted (Statement No. IV).**—During the year under report, 1,300 previously convicted prisoners or 17 per cent of the total number of admissions of convicts were admitted as against 1,267 or 20 per cent in 1938. Of these, 598 [579] had one, 288 [290] two and 414 [398] more than two previous convictions. The number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as habituals increased from 103 to 121. The percentage of habitual convicts of both the sexes to the total number of convicts admitted was 18.28 [21.42]. The number of youthful offenders under 15 years of age admitted in jails was 50 [56], out of which 9 [13] had previous convictions.

Recognition of habituals.—The following table gives particulars regarding the identification of habitual offenders:—

Year	1938	1939
(1) Number of all classes admitted during the year.	6,396	7,773
(2) Total number of habituals admitted	1,370	1,421
(3) Number identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting courts.	1,362	1,390
(4) Number classified as "habituals" by district magistrates or magistrates specially empowered (not being the convicting court).	..	12
(5) Number classified as "habituals" by jail superintendents.	8	19

15. **Escapes (Statement No. V).**—There were 3 [3] escapes during the year, one from each of the jails at Betul, Khandwa and Amraoti. All the prisoners were re-captured, prosecuted and convicted and officials responsible suitably dealt with.

16. **Offences and punishments (Statement No. VI).**—During the year under report, 1,715 [1,316] offences were recorded. The percentage of offences to the daily average population rose from 34 to 40. This is chiefly due to the fact that both the superintendents and jailors of all the bigger jails were changed during the year on account of exigencies of service. Prisoners are apt to take advantage of changes in the higher staff of their jails and the higher staff is also inclined to be more strict under these conditions. Although the number of punishments has gone up there has been no evidence of deterioration of discipline.

8 [3] offences were dealt with by criminal courts. The remaining offences were dealt with by jail superintendents by infliction of 1,208 [981] minor and 499 [332] major punishments.

The offences dealt with by jail superintendents relate to the following breaches of jail rules:—

Description of offences	1938	1939	Variation
Relating to work ..	531	619	88
Relating to prohibited articles ..	168	196	28
Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.	5	7	2
Relating to all other breaches of jail rules.	609	885	276
Total ..	1,313	1,707	394

No prisoner was awarded corporal punishment during the year.

CHAPTER II.—FINANCIAL

17. Expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners (Statement No. IX).—The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,53,536 [Rs. 6,43,808] or an increase of Rs. 9,728. The increase in expenditure is chiefly due to an increase in dieting charges on account of a larger average population, the daily average number being 5,043.77 [4,521.65]. The increases and decreases under other heads have not only counterbalanced each other but show a total decrease of about Rs. 3,000.

The average cost per head decreased from Rs. 142-6-2 to Rs. 129-9-2 in the year under report due to the total cost being distributed among a larger average population.

The causes of important variations under different heads are explained below:—

Establishment charges.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,41,392 [Rs. 3,52,444] or a decrease of Rs. 11,052. The decrease is mainly due to the appointment of a voted officer as Superintendent of Jail, Nagpur, on a lower scale of pay in place of an Indian Medical Service officer.

Dietary charges.—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,49,372 [Rs. 1,36,214] or an increase of Rs. 13,158. The increase in expenditure is due to the purchase of a larger quantity of food grains on account of the increase in the jail population. The average cost per head was Rs. 29-10-1 [Rs. 30-2-3] or a decrease of Re. 0-8-2.

Clothing and bedding.—The total expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 35,462 [Rs. 39,839] or a decrease of Rs. 4,377. The expenditure during 1938 was abnormal for the reasons stated in the report for that year.

Charges for moving prisoners.—The expenditure under this head decreased from Rs. 21,389 in 1938 to Rs. 18,825 in the year under report. The decrease is due to the fact that the figure for 1938 included the transfer charges of a large number of prisoners transferred from the Amraoti jail to other jails consequent on the reduction in status of that jail in that year.

Miscellaneous services and supplies.—The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 43,077 [Rs. 37,315] or an increase of Rs. 5,762. The cost per head was Rs. 8-8-8 [Rs. 8-4-1]. The increase in the expenditure is mainly due to the opening of a new subsidiary jail at Narsinghpur.

Travelling allowance.—The expenditure under this head increased by Rs. 2,517, due to the transfer of some of the whole-time superintendents of jails for administrative reasons and the summoning of witnesses in a departmental enquiry against one of the superintendents of jails.

Contingencies.—The expenditure incurred during the year under this head was Rs. 25,043 [Rs. 19,065] or an increase of Rs. 5,978. The increase in expenditure is due to the payment of arrears of water tax for the previous year, bills for which were received during the year under report.

18. **Result of the employment of convicts (Statement No. XII-A).**—The amount drawn from the treasury during the year was Rs. 1,21,293 [Rs. 1,12,203] while that paid into the treasury was Rs. 2,82,374 [Rs. 3,21,029] showing a cash earning of Rs. 1,61,081 [Rs. 2,08,826] or a decrease of Rs. 47,745. Consequently the average cash profit per head of convict sentenced to labour decreased to Rs. 38-4-2 [Rs. 53-13-5]. The decrease in the cash earnings is due to a larger amount spent in the purchase of raw materials with a view to keep in stock sufficient quantity to meet the abnormal situation during the next year on acount of the outbreak of war. The Jubbulpore Central Jail alone had at the close of the year raw materials and manufactured articles worth Rs. 70,554 against Rs. 47,424 in 1938.

The savings to Government by employment of prison labour was Rs. 48,054 [Rs. 42,000].

19. **Industries.**—A brief account of the industries carried on in the important jails is given below :—

Jubbulpore Central Jail.—The following industries are carried on in this jail :—

(1) Weaving of cotton and woolen piece goods, including durrie and newar weaving.

(2) Dyeing and printing of cotton fabrics and dyeing of cotton yarn.

(3) Tent-making.

(4) Tailoring.

(5) Black-smithy.

(6) Carpentry.

(7) Bamboo and cane work.

(8) Oil seed pressing.

In addition to the above normal industries, the following were introduced during the year under review :—

(*a*) Manufacture of the various kinds of stationery articles, the prices of which are competitive with the market rates.

(*b*) Manufacture of bandage cloth and bandages.

(*c*) Hand-spinning (khadi) and weaving.

It is hoped that there will be a regular demand for the stationery articles and bandages in the Government offices and in the hospitals, respectively, in this province.

Experiments for the introduction of some other industries in bigger jails were in progress during the year. Work in the jail gardens, stone breaking and aloe pounding are about the only forms of labour available in smaller jails. Hand-spinning was introduced in some of the small jails. The main idea in all jails and particularly in the smaller jails is to insist on prisoners becoming industrious. The average period of stay of a prisoner in small jails is about four months. It is not only futile to attempt to teach such prisoners a trade or an industry but the attempt would mean a considerable expenditure on plant, machinery and skilled teachers in every small jail.

The average number of convicts sentenced to labour was 1,178.27 [1,104.13] out of which 507.66 [479.73] were employed on manufacture. The cash earnings decreased from Rs. 60,268 to Rs. 45,340 in the year under report due to there being on stock a larger quantity of raw material and manufactured articles. Although the cost of almost all the raw materials had gone up to a considerable extent after the outbreak of the war, the Jail and other Government departments are still continued to be supplied with manufactured articles at the old rates.

The following statement gives the details of the working as compared with the previous year:—

	1938		1939	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Rs.		Rs.
Prison clothing ..	27,661	14,478	31,642	15,392
Paid warders' clothing ..	2,504	3,256	2,572	3,323
Forest clothing ..	4,148	7,547	6,222	7,704
Police clothing ..	26,222	44,581	26,159	44,712
Police cloth ..	4,846 Yds.	3,155	3,887 Yds.	2,581
Peons' livery cloth ..	19,342½ Yds.	4,818	14,890 Yds.	3,596
Tents ..	85	36,755	108	39,118
Blankets, blanket coats ..	6,538	19,599	6,401	18,904
Excise, Settlement, Nazul, Hospital, Land Records and Revenue peons' clothing.	4,650	7,036	3,293	5,719
Miscellaneous, such as durries, newar, dusters, etc.	..	17,382	..	14,969
Total ..	..	1,58,607	..	1,56,018

Nagpur Central Jail.—The main industry of this Jail is the printing and distribution of Government forms. The cash earnings (Press and Factory) amounted to Rs. 93,161 [Rs. 1,26,989] or a decrease of Rs. 33,828. The decrease is due to less orders received for the supply of durries, chicks, newar from Government departments and also to the fact that the press receipts for the previous year were above the normal.

Quinine.—The quinine factory continued to work to its fullest extent throughout the year. The figures for the past four years given below show that the demand for the supply of quinine and its tablets is on the increase :—

		1936	1937	1938	1939
		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Quinine sulphate	..	807	928	1,000	1,132
Cinchona febrifuge	..	685	820	826	1,082
Quinine hydrochloride	..	32	47	50	62
Quinine tablets	..	417	428	526	633
Cinchona tablets	..	220	245	372	648
		Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
Quinine boxes	..	4,606	5,046	5,632	6,136

In addition 571 lb. [225 lb.] of white quinine tablets were made and supplied for free distribution.

Jail Press.—The following statement shows the work done in the Jail Press during the year as compared with the last year :—

			1938	1939
1.	Forms printed	..	29,922,068	35,321,715
2.	Cash receipts	..	Rs. 7,344	Rs. 6,357
3.	Supplementary indents	..	109	236
4.	New forms added	..	71	147
5.	Forms revised	..	147	130
6.	Schedule revised	..	..	..
7.	Schedule added	..	..	..
8.	Work done for all departments, printing and binding.		Rs. 1,63,731	Rs. 1,25,527
9.	Rubber stamps supplied	..	3,348 stamps worth Rs. 2,282	2,733 stamps worth Rs. 1,525

Raipur, Akola and Narsinghpur.—The industries carried on in these jails were the same as in previous years.

The following table shows the cash earnings during 1939 as compared with the previous year :—

		Cash earnings	
		1938	1939
		Rs.	Rs.
Raipur	..	5,346	4,051
Akola	..	2,747	3,850
Narsinghpur	..	992	4,430

The fall in the cash earnings at Raipur is attributed to less orders received for the supply of Jaglia uniforms and peons' liveries and also to the detention of a large number of political prisoners from Dondi-Lohara who could not be employed on skilled labour.

20. Net cost of the prisoners (Statement No. XIII).—The total cost of maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 6,53,536 or Rs. 129-9-0 per head and the cash earnings to Rs. 1,61,081 or Rs. 31-15-0 per head. Thus the net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 4,92,455 or Rs. 97-10-0 per prisoner during the year against Rs. 4,34,982 or Rs. 96-3-0 per prisoner in 1938.

CHAPTER III.—VITAL

21. Sickness and mortality among all classes of prisoners (Statement No. XIV).—The following table gives particulars of sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes for the year 1939 and the year preceding it :—

Year	Daily average strength	Admissions into hospital	Ratio per mille of admissions	Daily average sick	Ratio per mille of sick	Total deaths	Ratio per mille of deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1938 ..	4,521·65	1,571	347·44	63·51	14·05	93	20·57
1939 ..	5,043·77	1,679	332·89	64·63	12·81	76	15·07

It will be seen from the figures in columns (4) and (6) that the year under report was a more healthy one. The ratios per mille of admissions, of the daily average sick, and of deaths were less than the previous year. It is gratifying to note that there was a marked decrease from 93 to 76 in the number of deaths in spite of an increase of about 525 in the daily average population.

Of the 76 [93] deaths, 69 [89] were among convicts and 7 [4] among undertrials. Details of deaths per jail (important jails) are given below :—

Name of Jail		Number of deaths
Jubbulpore	..	11 [21]
Nagpur	..	16 [10]
Raipur	..	2 [4]
Akola	..	21 [23]
Amraoti	..	2 [5]
Betul	..	3 [14]
Chhindwara	..	3 [4]

The jails at Chanda, Wardha, Narsinghpur, Damoh, Seoni, Mandla, Buldana and the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, returned blank mortality sheets. No cases of cholera or plague occurred in jails during the year although the epidemics were prevalent in the neighbourhood of most of them.

Jubbulpore.—The number of admissions, the daily average sick and the number of deaths decreased during the year, the figures being 82 [100], 3.47 [4.29] and 11 [21], respectively.

Nagpur Central Jail.—The number of admissions to hospital decreased from 554 to 462 while the number of deaths increased from 10 to 16. The daily average sick was 18.56 [23.14]. Dysentery, influenza and malaria accounted for much of the sick and also the deaths.

Raipur District Jail.—The record of health of this jail showed a very good improvement as compared with the previous year. The number of admissions to hospital, the daily average number sick and the number of deaths were 16 [93], 0.47 [2.72] and 2 [4], respectively. The two deaths were due to heart failure. Special precautions were taken to keep this jail free from plague epidemic which was prevailing in Raipur.

Akola District Jail.—The number of admissions and the daily average sick increased from 191 and 8.18 to 230 and 9.08 respectively. The number of deaths decreased to 21 [23]. Of the 21 deaths, seven were among lepers with advanced disease and three among prisoners admitted to the jail in bad health. The mortality figure is very unsatisfactory. All efforts are being made to improve the general level of health among prison population.

Amraoti District Jail.—The number of admissions to hospital increased from 174 to 335 which was chiefly due to a large number of admissions under influenza and dysentery. The daily average sick and the number of deaths fell to 5.06 [5.39] and 2 [5], respectively.

Betul.—The number of admissions to hospital rose to 118 [116]. The daily average sick and the number of deaths were 4.25 [4.35] and 3 [14], respectively. It is gratifying to note that the mortality statistics of this jail which accommodates all the aged and infirm prisoners of the province have shown a decided improvement.

Chhindwara.—This is the jail where all prisoners suffering from tuberculosis are transferred if and when fit to stand the journey. The number of admissions and the daily average sick increased from 28 and 6.36 to 64 and 13.23, respectively. The number of deaths was 3 [4]. All the three deaths were due to tuberculosis of lungs.

Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.—The number of admissions to hospital and the daily average sick increased from 13 and 0.43 to 26 and 0.89. The number of deaths was *nil* [2]. The increase in the number of admissions was due to five admissions of chicken-pox, six of pyrexia of uncertain origin and two of tuberculosis of lungs.

22. **Admission to hospital and deaths from principal diseases among convicts (Statement No. XV).**—A brief account of the number of admissions and deaths from the principal diseases is given below :—

Dysentery.—This disease was responsible for 375 [428] admissions and 5 [10] deaths. The jails at Nagpur, Betul, Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Akola returned the largest number of admissions under this disease. Of the five deaths, three occurred at Nagpur and one each at Hoshangabad and Bilaspur.

Malarial fevers.—The number of admissions was 317 [337] and the number of deaths 4 [*nil*]. The jails at Nagpur, Betul, Saugor, Akola and Amraoti returned, as usual, the largest number of admissions under this disease. Of the four deaths, two occurred at Balaghat and one each at Khandwa and Amraoti.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—There were 33 [18] admissions with 5 [4] deaths under this disease. 17 [11] admissions with 3 [2] deaths by Chhindwara, the tubercular jail, 5 [3] admissions with 1 [*nil*] death by the Jubbulpore Central Jail, 4 [*nil*] with 1 [1] death by the Akola jail, two admissions

each with no deaths by the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution and the Buldana jail and one admission each by the jails at Nagpur, Raipur and Amraoti were returned.

Anæmia and Debility.—The number of admissions increased by ten and the number of deaths remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, four.

Pneumonia.—Though the number of admissions advanced to 48 [46] there was a fall in the number of deaths, *viz.*, 12 [15]. The largest number of admissions and deaths under this disease were in the jails at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Akola.

Diarrhœa.—The number of admissions was 81 [38] and the number of deaths 3 [2]. The jails at Akola, Nagpur and Amraoti were mainly responsible for the large number of admissions for this disease. The deaths were in the jails at Saugor, Bhandara and Balaghat.

Abscesses and boils, etc.—The number of admissions was 54 [58]. There was no death [1] under this disease.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—Seven [*nil*] cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis with 2 [*nil*] deaths occurred in the Nagpur Central Jail. Serum-therapy combined with solu-septacin gave very good results in almost all the cases. In addition to the usual prophylactic measures, the throat examination of all the paid warders was done in order to detect the carriers of the disease and put a stop to the disease which has been occurring in sporadic form.

Hook-worm investigation was carried out, as usual, during the year.

23. **Mortality among convicts according to the length of time passed in jails (Statement No. XVI).**—This statement shows the mortality among convicts according to the length of original sentences classified according to the length of time passed in jail. During the year the highest mortality occurred, as usual, among convicts who had not spent more than six months in jail.

24. **Undertrials (Statement No. XVII).**—There were 624 [605] male and 36 [34] female undertrial prisoners in jails at the commencement of the year and 7,347 [5,537] males and 343 [330] females were received during the year. Of the total of 8,350 [6,506], 4,021 [3,297] were released, 2,983 [2,350] were convicted and sentenced, 344 [195] were transferred and 7 [4] died. No undertrial escaped during the year. The number of undertrials remaining at the close of the year was 995 [660]. The daily average population of the undertrials was 765.20 [607.35].

CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL

25. **Physical condition—Prisoners' weighment (Statement B).**—Of the 7,336 [6,372] prisoners released during the year, 4,858 [4,024] gained weight, 659 [593] lost weight and 1,819 [1,755] neither gained nor lost weight, the percentages being 66.2 [63.1], 9.0 [9.3] and 24.8 [27.5], respectively.

26. Remission system (Statement C).—The result of the working of the remission system is shown in Statement C appended to this report. The total number of convicts released under the remission rules was 5,014 [4,170]. The maximum remission earned by any one convict released during the year was 1,068 [1,157] days and the maximum gratuity Rs. 44 [Rs. 39-6-0]. None of the convicts who came under the remission rules and were released during the year failed to gain remission.

With a view to relieve overcrowding, a special remission of sixty days was ordered by the Inspector-General of Prisons to all convicted prisoners in the Central Provinces and Berar jails and to the inmates as well as convicted prisoners of the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution on the 30th November 1939, subject to certain conditions and 395 prisoners came to be released as a result of the grant of this remission.

27. B Class prisoners.—There were 23 prisoners at the beginning of the year and 21 were admitted during the year, making a total of 44. Of this number, 23 were released leaving 21 in custody at the end of the year.

The general behaviour of this class of prisoners has been on the whole good. One of them however caused some trouble in one jail which led to a short-lived mass hunger strike in that jail.

The type of people from which this class of criminal is drawn utilises their status and intelligence in inventing new methods to circumvent laws and rules of society. It sometimes becomes very difficult to prove the offence in a court of law. Time has come to reconsider the decision of giving preferential treatment in jail to persons of this kind. Such treatment is neither deterrent nor reformative in these cases. It encourages misbehaviour in jail.

28. Education.—Very satisfactory progress was made during the year in the matter of making adult prisoners literate during their stay in jail.

Paid qualified teachers are employed in all the bigger jails. The curriculum of studies is more or less the same as in the primary schools outside. Inspectors from the Educational Department visited all these schools during the year and expressed satisfaction.

In smaller jails the expenditure involved in appointing paid teachers is hardly justified. The average stay of a prisoner in these jails is only about four months. Different methods of education with a view to create a liking for literary education were therefore tried in several jails. The idea was that prisoners on release should join classes for adult education which have been started in several towns.

Thanks to the efforts of some non-official visitors and district authorities, the task of honorary teaching in some small jails has been taken up by voluntary teachers. Balaghat is an instance in point. Similarly, Mrs. Priestman, the lady visitor, kindly teaches the female prisoners in Hoshangabad jail. She also teaches these prisoners knitting.

The Barelli system of imparting education to adult prisoners was introduced in the Jubbulpore Central Jail and tried as an experimental measure for a period of six months. This was in addition to the regular education to long-term prisoners by paid teachers. The report of the Inspector of Schools who examined the students shows that some good progress has been made by prisoners taught under this new scheme. The question of its introduction in other jails will be taken up after it has been given a further trial for six months with some modification in the Jubbulpore Central Jail.

To impart elementary education to adult prisoners a class has been started during the year at the Yeotmal District Jail, the class being in charge of the Head Master, Government High School, Yeotmal. A teacher and two volunteers are conducting the class twice a week. A report on the progress is awaited.

Permission was granted to the Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur, to send some of his staff and a few selected students of the Rajkumar College to the Raipur jail to try the experiment of teaching adult male prisoners on the line of Dr. La-Bauch's method in a modified form for the removal of illiteracy. A special class is held for an hour once a week by the teacher and the students of the College. The method is reported to be working satisfactorily.

29. **Female prisoners.**—These prisoners continued to take interest in reading and writing under the guidance of the matron at the Nagpur Central Jail.

The Ladies sub-committee at Nagpur regularly visited the female prisoners at the Nagpur Central Jail and held knitting classes and also gave religious instructions to these prisoners.

30. **Religious instructions.**—As usual, all the prisoners were given full facilities for receiving religious instructions. The honorary Hindu, Muhammadan and Christian religious preachers regularly visited jails on Sundays during the year and imparted religious and moral instruction to the prisoners of the respective denominations. The prisoners appreciate the lectures given by these preachers.

31. **Games.**—Attention continued to be paid to this side of prison life. Prisoners were allowed to take part in both indoor and outdoor games and they took keen interest in them. The Annual Tournament of prisoners' sports was held as usual at the Nagpur Central Jail. Mr. D. K. Mehta, the *ex*-Minister for Jails attended the sports tournament at Nagpur. At Raipur, six volley ball matches were played with outside teams out of which five resulted in favour of the jail.

32. **Dicharged Prisoners' Aid Society.**—Local Societies exist in Bilaspur, Khandwa, Amraoti, Raipur and Buldana. The work of some of these branches is reported to be fairly satisfactory, while others are not functioning. It is observed that men drawn from the agricultural classes rarely take the advantage of the benefits of the Society.

The Society at Nagpur continued to do good work. It is, however, unable in its present financial condition, to carry on the practical work effectively.

33. Visits.—The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Jails visited the jails at Seoni and Chhindwara and the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, once and that of Nagpur twice. The Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government visited the Chhindwara Jail and the Minister for Education paid a visit to the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, during the year. The jails at Buldana, Akola, Wardha, Yeotmal, Seoni and Saugor and the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, were visited by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces and Berar.

34. Inspection.—During the year under report all the Central, District and Subsidiary Jails (except Chanda) and the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, were visited and inspected by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Central Provinces and Berar. Some of these jails were visited more than once.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

N. S. JATAR, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,
Central Provinces and Berar.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution), Central Provinces and Berar, during the year 1939

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Province	Places of confinement			Remained at the commencement of the year			Received during the year			Total			Discharged from all causes			Remaining at the end of the year			Daily average number of each class		
	Central jails	District Jails and Borstal Institution.	Sub-Jails	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Central Provinces.	2	10	10	4,431	208	4,639	17,678	782	18,460	22,109	990	23,099	17,074	774	17,848	5,035	216	5,251	4,822·54	221·23	5,043·77

STATEMENT No. I—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the number and disposal of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							Received by transfer													Transferred to other jails			
							A						B							A		B	
							To undergo sentence						In transit for transportation or to other Jails										
Year	Remained at the close of the previous year		Imprisoned during the year		Total		From jails in the province		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the province		From jails outside the province		From jails in the province		From jails outside the province		Grand total			To undergo sentence		To undergo sentence of transportation	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.
1939 ..	3,807	172	7,514	259	11,321	431	2,428	169	299	8	59	1	..	..	..	..	14,107	609	14,716	2,829	178	4	2

Showing the number and disposal of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur B[illegible]rstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939—concld

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
Year	Released during the year										Transported beyond seas		Transferred to Mental Hospital		Escaped		Executed		Died		Remaining at the end of the present year		Daily average		
	A		B		C		D																		
							By order of Government																		
							A		B																
	On appeal		On expiry of sentence		Under remission rules		On account of sickness		On other grounds																
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	Total
1939 ..	529	21	1,427	87	4,872	142	16	..	233	9	..	..	15	1	..	..	33	1	67	2	4,082	166	4,090.12	186.16	4,276.28

STATEMENT No. II—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

1	2													
	Religion													
	A						B		C		D		E	
	Christian													
	a		b		c									
Year	European		Anglo-Indian		Indian		Mohammadan		Hindus and Sikhs		Buddhists and Jains		All other classes	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1939 ..	1	..	7	..	41	..	1,154	16	4,844	156	47	..	1,420	87

Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939—contd.

1	3												4			
	Age												Education			
	A		B		C		D		E		F		A		B	
Year	Under 15		16 to 21		22 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 60		above 60		Literate		Illiterate	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1939 ..	48	2	411	18	3,679	100	2,092	79	1,209	58	75	2	1,376	4	6,138	255

STATEMENT No. II—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)—*concld.*

Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939—concld.

1	5													
Year	Previous occupation											Total		
	Males							Females						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
	Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities	Professional persons	Persons in service or performing personal offices	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	Persons engaged in commerce and trade	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	Married	Unmarried	Widows	Prostitutes	M.	F.	Total
1939 ..	130	462	289	2,456	188	114	3,875	164	6	88	1	7,514	259	7,773

STATEMENT No. III—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939 and those remaining on the 31st December of the year according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2																						3		
	Numbers according to length of sentence																								
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J				
Year	Not exceeding one month		Above one month and not exceeding three months		Above three months and not exceeding six months		Above six months and not exceeding one year		Above one year and not exceeding two years		Above two years and not exceeding five years		Above five years and not exceeding ten years		Exceeding ten years		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death		Total		
																	A For life		B For a term						
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	Total
Total admissions..	857	30	606	38	3,876	117	1,104	35	447	13	365	6	93	1	1	..	76	13	1	..	88	6	7,514	259	7,773
Total remaining on 31st December	18	..	124	5	1,052	23	698	27	519	20	798	15	352	18	52	..	451	57	..	..	18	1	4,082	166	4,248

STATEMENT No. IV—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939 *who had been previously convicted (Recognition of Habitual Offenders).*

1	2			3								4	
				A		B		C		D		A	
Year	Number admitted during the year			Number in column 3 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting courts		Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrate or Mәgistrates specially empowered (not being the convicting court)		Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the Jail Superintendent		Total "habituals" admitted		Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as "habituals"	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1939 ..	7,514	259	7.773	1,317	73	12	..	13	6	1,342	79	114	7

STATEMENT No. IV—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)—*concld.*

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939 who had been previously convicted (Recognition of Habitual Offenders)—concld.

1	4—*concld.*										5			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897)					
	B								C					A			B		
Year	Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code with previous convictions under any of these Chapters or under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code and classified as "habituals"								Total of columns 4A and 4B		Ratio per cent of columns 4C to column 2			Number admitted during the year			Number previously convicted		
	Once previously convicted		Twice previously convicted		More than twice previously convicted		Total												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1939 ..	557	41	277	11	394	20	1,228	72	1,342	79	17·86	30·50	18·28	48	2	50	9	..	9

STATEMENT No. VI—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the offences committed by convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

1	2	3	4										5
Year	Daily average population	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts	Offences dealt with by Superintendents										By Criminal Courts
			a Relating to work		*b* Relating to prohibited articles		*c* Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes		*d* All other breaches of Jail rules		*e* Total		
			Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	
1939 ..	4,276·28	8	544	75	116	80	5	2	543	342	1,208	499	8

STATEMENT No. VI.—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)—*concld.*

Showing the offences committed by convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939—concld.

1	6						7							8	9	10	11	12
	Punishments inflicted																	
	By Superintendents																	
	Minor						Major											
	a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f	g					
Year	Warnings	Penal diet with or without cellular confinement not exceeding 48 hours	Separate and cellular confinement	Handcuffing and link fetters	Other punishments	Total	Separate and cellular confinement	Penal diet with cellular confinement exceeding 48 hours	Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple	Corporal punishments	Combination of minor punishments	Other punishments	Total	Grand total of punishments	Ratio of column 6 (*f*) to column 2	Ratio of column 7 (*g*) to column 2	Ratio of column 8 to column 2	Ratio of column 7 (*d*) to column 8
1939 ..	561	29	16	23	579	1,208	110	4	7	..	1	377	499	1,715	28·25	11·67	40·10	..

STATEMENT No. IX—FINANCIAL

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

1	2				3				4					
Year	Daily average number of prisoners				Establishment				Dieting charges					
					a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Convicts	Under trials	Civil	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Rations	Miscellaneous dieting charges	Garden and agricultural expenses	Proportion of dairy expenses	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners
					Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1938 ..	3,911·54	607·35	2·76	4,521·65	3,49,670	2,774	3,52,444	77 15 1	1,34,144	1,360	2,763	-2053	1,36,214	30 2 3
1939 ..	4,276·28	765·20	2·29	5,043·77	3,38,187	3,205	3,41,392	67 11 0	1,45,948	1,258	2,710	-544	1,49,372	29 10 1

STATEMENT No. IX—FINANCIAL—*contd.*

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—contd.

1	5							6		7				
	Hospital charges							Clothing and bedding of prisoners		Sanitation charges				
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	a	b	a	b	c	d	e
Year	Sick diet and extras for patients	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of dairy expenses	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Cost per head of average number sick	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners	Charges for conservancy, cleaning and purifying	Charges for water supply	Extraordinary charges	Total	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1938 ..	6,655	3,958	9,321	2,704	22,638	5 0 1	356 7 2	39,839	8 13 1	3,357	481	..	3,838	0 13 7
1939 ..	5,555	4,603	11,239	1,786	23,183	4 9 7	358 11 3	35,462	7 0 7	3,322	921	..	4,243	0 13 5

STATEMENT No. IX—FINANCIAL—*contd.*

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs*—contd.

1	8				9								10		11				
Year	Charges for moving prisoners.				Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies								Travelling allowances		Contingencies				
	a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*a*	*b*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts	Transportation charges	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	For lighting	Disciplinary charges	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders	Money payments as rewards for recaptures and services	Execution charges	Other miscellaneous charges	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Rent, rates and taxes	Service postage	Telegram and telephone charges	Current office expenses (including country stationery)	Office furniture
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1938 ..	21,389	..	21,389	4 11 8	10,380	774	5,224	3,277	22	17,638	37,315	8 4 1	4,276	0 15 2	14,790	2,569	984	539	53
1939 ..	18,825	..	18,825	3 11 9	10,331	863	9,813	3,6[illegible]5	45	18,420	43,077	8 8 8	6,793	1 5 6	20,565	2,880	1,044	448	37

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concld.

1	11—*concld.*			12												13	
	Contingencies—*concld.*			Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards													
	f	*g*	*h*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*	*l*		
Year	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges)	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock	Dietary dead-stock	Hospital dead-stock	Garden and agricultural plant	Lighting dead-stock	Disciplinary dead-stock	Arms and accoutrements (original costs)	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance)	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 9. F)	Other miscellaneous dead-stock	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Grand total of expenditure	Total cost per head of average strength
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1938 ..	130	19,065	4 3 6	1,249	963	211	427	94	808	1,117	..	594	1,327	6,790	1 8 0	6,43,808	142 6 2
1939 ..	69	25,043	4 15 5	1,739	1,068	82	733	171	416	125	237	954	621	6,146	1 3 6	6,53,536	129 9 2

STATEMENT No. XII-A—FINANCIAL

Showing the results of the employment of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

1	2	3									4			
		Debits									Credits			
Year	Average number sentenced to labour	Cash in hand at the end of 1938	Manufactured articles at the end of 1938	Raw material at the end of 1938	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail at the end of 1939	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail at the end of 1938	Plant and machinery at the end of 1938	Amount drawn from the Treasury during 1939	Value of paper included in Jail Press receipts	Total	Cash in hand at the end of 1939	Manufactured articles at the end of 1939	Raw material at the end of 1939	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail at the end of 1938
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	A	B	C	D
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1939 ..	4,210·03	580	45,449	35,755	11,189	34,558	1,08,630	1,21,293	1,198	3,58,652	296	51,772	47,269	8,877

Showing the result of the employment of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939—concld.

1	4—*concld.*				5			6				7
	Credits—*concld.*				A	B	C	A	B	C	D	
Year	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail at the end of 1938	Plant and machinery at the end of 1938	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash including I. D. credits during 1939	Total	Excess of 4-H over 3-I or "cash profit"	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labour	Average profit per head of number employed on Jail manufacture	Excess of 4-G over 3-G or "cash earnings"	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour	Excess of 3-G over 4-G or cash loss	Savings to Government by employment of prison labour	Explanation as regards entry in column 6-C
	E	F	G	H								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1939 ..	31,230	1,02,038	2,82,374	5,23,856	1,65,204	39 3 10	110 4 11	1,61,081	38 4 2	..	48,054	..

STATEMENT No. XIII—FINANCIAL

Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	Total cost of maintenance (column 13 of Statement IX)	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 13 of Statement IX)	Total cash earnings (column 6-A of Statement XII-A)	Average cash earnings per head of average strength	Net cost to Government (column 2 *minus* column 4)	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 *minus* column 5)	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1939 ..	6,53,536	129 9 0	1,61,081	31 15 0	4,92,455	97 10 0	

STATEMENT No. XIV— VITAL

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939

1	2			3			4			5			6		
Year	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, undertrials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells			Average daily strength			Maximum population on any one day			Number admitted into hospital			Daily average number of sick		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1939 ..	6,267	430	6,697	4,822·54	221·23	5,043·77	6,023	265	6,288	1,634	45	1,679	63·32	1·31	64·63

STATEMENT No. XIV.—VITAL—*concld.*

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939—concld.

1	7			8											
Year	Number of deaths in and out of hospital			Ratio per mille average strength											
				A			B			C			D		
				Of admission into hospital			Of daily average number sick			Of deaths from all causes except cholera			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital		
	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1939 ..	74	2	76	338·83	203·41	332·89	13·13	5·92	12·81	15·34	9·04	15·07	15·34	9·04	15·07

STATEMENT No. XV—VITAL

Showing the admissions and deaths from chief diseases among the convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939

1	2																	
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I	
Year	Cholera		Dysentery		Malarial fevers*		Pulmonary tuberculosis and haemoptysis due to tuberculosis		Other tubercular diseases		Anaemia and debility		Other general diseases		Pneumonia		Other respiratory diseases of non-tubercular origin†	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1939 ..	..	..	375	5	317	4	33	5	10	4	56	4	401	26	48	12	58	6

*This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct sequence such as enlargement of the spleen, malarial cachexia, etc.

†All the diseases shown under respiratory system in the Annual Returns except those already entered in columns D., E., and H.

STATEMENT No. XV—VITAL—*concld.*

Showing the admissions and deaths from chief diseases among the convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939—concld.

1	2—*concld.*				3													
	J		K		Ratios of admissions and deaths per mille of average strength from													
Year	Diarrhoea		Abscesses and boils and ulcers of all kinds		Cholera		Dysentery		Malarial fevers*		Pneumonia		Diarrhoea		All causes			
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.		
1939 ..	81	3	54	...	..	..	87·69	1·17	74·13	0·94	11·22	2·80	18·94	0·70	335·10	16·14		

*This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct sequence such as enlargement of the spleen, malarial cachexia, etc.

Showing the mortality among the convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939, according to length of time passed in the jail.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Not exceeding six months in Jail			Above six months and not exceeding one year			Above one year and not exceeding two years			Above two years and not exceeding three years			Above three years and not exceeding seven years			Above seven years		
Year	Average number*	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number	Average number*	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number	Average number*	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number	Average number	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number	Average number*	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number	Average number*	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number
1939 ..	1,663·72	39	23·44	977·10	9	9·20	684·64	10	14·61	418·69	5	11·94	340·41	4	11·75	209·59	2	9·54

*The average number must be obtained by means of monthly census.

STATEMENT No. XVII

Showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
Year	Number remaining at the close of the previous year		Number received		Total			Average daily number			Released			Convicted and sentenced			Transferred		Escaped		Died		Remaining on 31st December 1939		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1939 ..	624	36	7,347	343	7,971	379	8,350	730·19	35·01	765·20	3,831	190	4,021	2,859	124	2,983	329	15	..	..	7	..	945	50	995

STATEMENT B

Showing the condition of the prisoners released from the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

1	2	3	4					5				
Year	Number released during the year	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jails	Number who had gained weight				Total	Number who had lost weight				Total
			(a) Up to 1 lb.	(b) From 1 to 5 lb.	(c) From 5 to 10 lb.	(d) Over 10 lb.		(a) Up to 1 lb.	(b) From 1 to 5 lb.	(c) From 5 to 10 lb.	(d) Over 10 lb.	
1939 ..	7,336	1,819	192	1,516	1,870	1,280	4,858	91	338	177	53	659

STATEMENT C

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

Year	Number released during the year who came under the remission system but failed to gain remission	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission — Sentenced to: Not exceeding one year	Over one but not exceeding two years	Over two but not exceeding five years	Over five years	Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year — Sentenced to: Not exceeding one year	Over one but not exceeding two years	Over two but not exceeding five years	Over five years	Average remission gained by the convicts entered in columns 3 to 6 — Sentenced to: Not exceeding one year	Over one but not exceeding two years	Over two but not exceeding five years	Over five years	Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in columns 3 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
														Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1939 ..	..	4,313	366	288	47	150	224	456	1,[illegible]68	29	123	212	569	44	5 11 0

STATEMENT F

Showing the number of offences committed by convicts and the corporal punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

Year	Total number of male convicts	Total number of Jail offences	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping						Total number of male convicts in whose cases corporal punishments caused directly or indirectly		Percentage of	
			6 to 10 stripes	Above 10 to 15 stripes	Above 15 to 20 stripes	Above 20 to 25 stripes	Above 25 to 30 stripes	Grand Total	Deaths	Illness	Column 9 to column 2	Column 9 to column 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1939 ..	14,107	1,146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

GPN—494—IGPr—22-10-40—255.